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L. M. COLE,

G. L. COLE,

W. H. SHARP,

Master of Transp.,

Notice.

County, Co. Chancery, New Term

July 13, Admit.

Non-Resident

and the office of the

Act. Macon County,

The Chancery

and the Chancery

in said court on

and that warrant

of record is returned

to the Clerk, or

the Clerk, or

M. May in the

next 10 days by law re-

lief, or Clerk.

for Solicitors for

the said court

and the Clerk

DECATUR, ILLINOIS:
Saturday Evening, April

CITY DEPARTMENT.

..Sunshine in the ascendant to-day.

..Dr. Waltz is making an addition to his brick residence on North Main.

..There is a large delegation of try people in town to-day.

..If anybody wants sheet music place to buy at H. Post's. He has the latest publications and most popular songs.

..For chamois skins, sponge brushes of all kinds go to Ardis drug store.

..Call at Abel & Locke's and see their carpet exhibitor. It is one wonders about new inventions.

..All the choice brands of tea may be found at Niederny's.

..Peachblow potatoes, of super quality, may be had at Newell & mer's.

..For choice dairy butter, fresh vegetables, call on Beudore &

..D. M. Barnett is prepared to his patrons with choice grocery provisions at figures as low as any in the State.

..Work on the street railway has resumed, and the track is back south from Cerro Gordo street or Main.

..Mr. John R. Miller is making arrangements to put up two or three brick buildings on the lots next to William Castrall's residence on North Main street. They are to be 40 feet each, and can be finished for business houses or dwelling-renters may desire.

..A temperance movement "the red ribbon movement," is gress in portions of Michiganiana. It seems to be taking like fire, and may, sooner or later, this point. The name is derived from the fact that signers of the pledge are red badge constantly.

..Property owners on the east North Main between Willis and North streets are building a concrete boulevard in front of their group. The boulevard is also to be laid on the side of the First M. E. Church Water to Main street. We would suggest to the ladies of this society they have a nice open fence, built the walk leading to the basement east end of the church to the entrance to the hall at the west end, they then plant flowers and shrubs in the enclosure. A nice flower bed would be both becoming and attractive.

..Whisper it softly. Speak only in hushed tones. Let not the rabbler learn your sweet secret verse about it in tones full of tenderness, crowned with a wistful fragrance. The strawberry season creeps upon us easily, don't get excited, let's keep you cool. If life were frizzed frost hair and chubby borry and ice cream festivals, the mess of living would be nine-tenths destroyed. Next to a funeral plumes on the hearse a strawberry ice cream festival is the ambition.

The New "Squires."—The elected Justices of the Peace are preparing to open offices on the first of May. We understand that F. L. Hughes now is, and that Mr. L. C. Hatch is already taken up in the office formed by the late M. K. Hatch. It has already taken quarters in the building on North Main street, and will swing out his shingling time. "Squire Albert, we learn, remains in the same place where he dispenses justice. We are not able to where Mr. Palmer will office.

PERSONAL MENTION

J. E. Oney, of Norfolk, is in the city visiting his old mother. The seven years of his life on the west of the Missouri seem to lightly upon him, and he looks a day older than when he stood the counter on the south Park, dealing out sugar and the people of Macon county remain here until the beginning of week.

Dr. H. N. Clark, of Niag, in the city on business.

Funeral Obituaries.—The

Mr. John Kaufman took his last day afternoon at the First Dr. Leaton. There was a dance, and the exercises solemn and impressive. At the ceremonies at the church, the remains were taken to Greenbury for interment, being either by a large number

S. Einstein is selling his

10 acres for \$1,000.

Coughs, colds, sore throats, bronchitis, and all diseases of the chest, are readily cured by Marshall's Lung Syrup, a medicine which never fails to give satisfaction.

French Brooch Shawl, Gros Grain Dress Suits, etc.

April 13 d&w

Measures taken for W.

Shirts, at B. Stine's.

French Brooch Shawl, Gros Grain Dress Suits, etc.

April 13 d&w

Tuxedo.

Newspaper ARCHIVE

The Daily Republican.

HAMMER & MOSSER,

Publishers.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS:

Saturday Evening, April 21.

Under the recent determination of the Supreme Court, the government, in all departments of public work, will no longer pay wages for ten hours when only eight are performed, and the order of President Grant, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, will be revoked.

The Boston Traveller has this bit of "stalwart republican sentiment." "The axe has not yet fallen upon Governor Packard and the last remnant of republicanism in the South. It is evident that the president hesitates to consummate the peace policy made of Matthews and Foster, because it violates his convictions of right."

Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of New York, is something of a wag. He writes that the presence of troops in the Indian country is exceedingly disastrous to the Indians and interfere with their "local self government"; wherefore they should be withdrawn, and he has no doubt if Sitting Bull were placed upon a level with Hampton, he would gladly assist the president in securing a republican organization of the house of representatives, which Hampton has promised he would do.

The Bloomington Leader calls upon Gov. Cullom to veto the proposed new revenue law, which makes personal property liable for the tax on real estate, if it should come before him. It says:

Gov. Cullom has borne the reputation of being the laboring man's friend, and he now has an opportunity to demonstrate the fact that he is really so by vetoing this bill as an act of justice to the tax payers who will be injured by it—the laboring man of the state.

The New Orleans Times, starting out with the assertion that Blaine was the best speaker of the house the country has had for forty years, says that Randall will not suit the South, that Cox is as bad as Randall, and that Sawyer is little better. As it can't have Blaine, it has no decided preferences, but warns the Southern members that if they don't exert themselves to secure a man friendly to the commercial interests of the South, "they will never hold their chairs in congress more;" or, in other words, "that they may prepare to spend the rest of their lives in explanations and idle tears."

All the news from Europe indicates that the belief is becoming general, that a peaceful solution of the Eastern question is no longer possible, and the policy of other nations is being shaped with a view to confine the war to Russia and Turkey. It is hardly probable, however, that this can be accomplished, if the war should be long continued. The interests of the European States are so intimately interwoven that it is almost impossible for one to make a movement without in some way affecting the interests of the others, and even the most peacefully inclined of the European Governments will not be slow to take a hand in the fight, whenever it is apparent that its interests demands such a course. The only effect that a prolonged war in Europe can have upon the United States, is to stimulate industry and make a greater demand for our products. While upon grounds of humanity Americans will regret to see the work of butchery going on, they will not be slow to avail themselves of whatever benefits may accrue to American manufacturers and commerce.

Nicholls, of Louisiana, admits that there is a weak point in his government, and that is his Supreme Court. The commission of all five of the old Judges expired before Governor Kellogg went out of office, and he re-appointed three of them and added two new ones to fill vacancies. The new court thus appointed was confirmed by Packard's Senate when it had a quorum of returning Board members. Nicholls assuming that this confirmation was void, appointed five other Judges, and his Senate, filled up to a quorum by its own action, confirmed them. Now, if neither confirmation was legal, then the three old Judges hold over under an explicit statute. Take it as will, Nicholls is weak in the region of his Supreme Court. In fact he is weak everywhere.—*Inter-Ocean.*

As Montgomery Queen's circus passed through San Francisco recently, a keeper of the animals stood in a cage occupied by a lion, a horse, and a tiger. For some time he managed to keep the brutes apart, but finally they rushed at each other, and in the fight the keeper was badly torn.

Patents procured by L. P. Graham, at 28 West Wood street. [July 31 day]

LOWER PRICES WANTED.

Globe-Democrat.

The book trade sale in New York has knocked books, not exactly "higher than a kite," but considerably lower, and it is written in the decree of fate that books shall hereafter be cheaper. This is well, for the author, the publisher and the bookseller can make as good a profit out of a cheap book, and the public can make a much better profit out of it. But there are a great many commodities which seem to demand a trade sale to fix their prices. Competition has sent down the price of dry goods until the fabrics are cheaper than before the war; but the panic does not seem to have struck the tailor, who still asks the war prices and wonders why it is that his old customers buys so few clothes. It is a small matter, perhaps, but such a proceeding as asking \$50 for a good suit of clothes, or \$25 for a cheap suit, seems to indicate a lack of judgment somewhere.

But the tailor is far from being the most hopeless and unregenerate heating in following the downward course of the hard times. The butcher seems to have escaped alike the danger of competition among his fellows and the depression of poverty among his customers, and still sells the same tough meat at the same stiff prices. The baker is charmingly unconscious of the circumstance that flour has decreased in price, and the milkman has not heard of hard times or lower prices yet. The market-gardener or buckster is, perhaps, the worst case of all. We might expect the lordly asparagus, the aristocratic early pea, the cauliflower or tomato to scorn any proposed reduction in price; but such pobbies vegetables as turnips, cabbages, carrots, onions, etc., are still laboring under the delusion that the war is not over.

While all prices which are directly fixed by the wholesale operations of trade, such as wheat, day labor, pork, prints, iron or books, have yielded easily to the inevitable pressure, it seems as if the prices which depended on individual bargaining still held their own. Thus the servant-girl still receives the same wages, while the railroad hand is paid little more than half of the old price; flour is down, but the price of bread is unchanged; the cloth is cheaper, but the coat is no cheaper, and canned goods in the grocery undersell the marketman. The explanation of this apparent contradiction is found in the unwillingness of the American to haggle over a trade, to beat down the price of a dealer, or to make an issue of a trifling overcharge. There is no nation in the world which thinks more of the dollar than we do, yet there is no nation which despises the cent, or even the dime, more heartily. But the shoe is beginning to pinch; the average American is beginning to grumble over the petty expenses, and if he continues long in his present frame of mind, there are a great many prices which are bound to be lowered before any prices will go higher.

CHOOSING ELECTORS.

A bill to change the manner of choosing electors has passed the lower house of the New York Legislature, and is likely to pass the upper and become a law. It provides that the electors at large shall be elected on a general ticket as at present, and the district electors by districts. This plan is substantially that which has long been advocated by Senator Morton, and is probably the most simple, and at the same time just, that could be devised. Had this plan been in force at the late election the Democrats would have chosen the two electors at large and sixteen of the thirty-three district electors, leaving seventeen for the Republicans. The constitution of the United States gives the regulation of the mode of choosing electors to the States, so that this action in New York is perfectly legal. Should it be adopted, it will probably compel other States, in order to preserve the proper equilibrium, to follow the same course, and the change would be effected on the part of Congress.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

From Transcriber.

It has already been announced that the supreme court of the United States will adjourn on the 7th of May to December next, on account of the insufficiency of the appropriations made by the last congress for their support. It is now stated by the Springfield Journal that the June term of the United States court in this city will be to be omitted for a similar reason, to wit: want of money to pay its expenses; and the same condition of affairs, no doubt exists in other states. This is the way the Forty-fourth congress got a reputation for economy, by refusing to appropriate sufficient money to carry the ordinary operations of the government.

The New York Times, which could scarcely find terms of eulogy sufficiently strong for its endorsement of the policy of President Hayes in recognizing Hampton as governor of South Carolina, is now at loss for words of condemnation of Hampton because he insists upon removing removing republicans and installing democrats in the subordinate state offices. Which reminds us of the reply of Mirabeau to the Abbé Sieyes, when, during the French revolution, the latter protested against the confiscation of church property. "Ah, my dear Abbé," said Mirabeau, "you have loosed the bull; do you think he will not use his horns?"—*Globe-Democrat.*

As Montgomery Queen's circus passed through San Francisco recently, a keeper of the animals stood in a cage occupied by a lion, a horse, and a tiger. For some time he managed to keep the brutes apart, but finally they rushed at each other, and in the fight the keeper was badly torn.

A full line of Wall-Paper, at Bishop & Stoy's. feb23-d&w

Miss Martineau on Macaulay, Brougham, and Others.

His review articles, and especially the one on Bacon, ought to have abolished all confidence in his honesty, as well as his capacity for philosophy. In his speech son, one element was sure to be left out, which falsified his statement, and vitiated his conclusions; and there never was, perhaps, a speaker or a writer of eminence so prone to presentments of cases who so rarely offered one which was complete and true. My own impression is, and always was, that the cause of defect is constitutional in Macaulay. The evidence seems to indicate that he wants heart." Of others she says: "There was Brougham, wincing under a newspaper criticism, and playing the fool among silly women. There was Jeffrey, flirting with clever women in long succession. There was Bulwer, on a sofa, sparkling and languishing with a lot of female visitors—he and they dined out, perfumed, and presenting the nearest picture to a seraglio to be seen on British ground—only the indifference or hauteur of the lord of the harem being absent. There was poor Campbell, the poet, obtruding his sentimentalities, amidst a quivering apprehension of making himself ridiculous. He darted out of our house and never came again, because, after warning, he sat down in a room full of people (all others, as it happened) on a low chair of my aunt's which went very easily on castors, and which carried him back to the wall and rebounded, of course making everybody laugh. Of course poor Campbell in a buff; and, well as I had known him, I never saw him again; and I was not very sorry for his sentimentalities was too soft, and his craving for praise too morbid to let him be an agreeable companion."

NASBY is in despair. He "wants to know how a true Kentuckian kin put in a crop or hoe his corn when he has to spend all his time clanking the chances of his brethren under the military despotism in Louisiana. Oh, the grinding effects of military okkapeashen."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The Argonaut, Frank Pixley's new weekly, will publish the following to-morrow. We understand, from a source which we believe to be thoroughly reliable, that there is now in possession of a Senator of the United States, at present in this city, a paper of the utmost political importance to the country, and one which is contemplated by the constitution as ground upon which the military power of the national government may be invoked for the defense of the state. The disputes which exist as to the right of certain claimants to the chief executive office of the state are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceful methods as may be provided by the laws and constitution of the state. Having the assurance that no resort to violence is contemplated, but, on the contrary, the disputes in question are to be settled by peaceful methods, in my opinion, there does not now exist in Louisiana such domestic violence as is contemplated by the constitution, as far as the national government may be invoked for the defense of the state. The disputes which exist as to the right of certain claimants to the chief executive office of the state are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceful methods as may be provided by the laws and constitution of the state. The disputes which exist as to the right of certain claimants to the chief executive office of the state are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceful methods as may be provided by the laws and constitution of the state.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, commanding United States Army: GENERAL—I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of United States troops now stationed in the vicinity of Mechanics' Institute in the City of New Orleans, La., be withdrawn to such convenient barracks as may be selected for their occupancy. You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, the 24th of April, at 12 o'clock meridian. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War, after adjourning the Cabinet, addressed the following letter to Gen. Sherman:

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Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

Gen. Sherman, having left his office early this afternoon, did not become acquainted with the action of the Cabinet until evening. The letter of the Secretary of War above mentioned will be transmitted to him early in the morning, and he will then telegraph it to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, commanding the military division of the Mississippi, who will give the necessary orders for the removal of the troops as above to Gen. Augur, in command at New Orleans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—Layard arrived this evening. Many Russians have left the city. All Russian merchantmen will soon quit the harbor. It is rumored that the Mirditahs have submitted. Russian troops are reported to be nearing the Asiatic border.

PARIS, April 20.—The Memorial Diplomatique says active negotiations have been opened by persons surrounding the Sultan and General Ignatieff, confidential agent of the Czar in Constantinople. Mahmoud Damat and Reouf Pasha, are likewise endeavoring to effect a direct arrangement with Russia.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—The Political Correspondent has a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that Prince Gortchakoff's circular has not yet been dispatched. Open declaration of Russia's resolves has been postponed until April 29th. The Czar's return to St. Petersburg from Kishelev is fixed for April 30th.

A word in all kindness to the President: In his next public letter or document, will he be kind enough to omit the announcement that he is about to do? In accordance with the principles announced when he entered upon the duties of the Presidency? We read this sentence about six times in as many different letters, orders and interviews in the past month, and we are reluctantly reminded by it of the "myopathy" phrase which permeated the utterances of Mr. Johnson. It is quite possible for a thing to be right without having been announced by Mr. Hayes when he entered upon the duties of the Presidency, and it is quite possible for a thing to be wrong even though sanctioned on inauguration day from the United Pipe Line, and will be paid by pre-rata assessments by that line. The loss in Troutman is estimated at \$30,000.

Misses' Side-Lace Shoes, from \$1.75 to \$2, at Barber & Baker's. March 22 d&w

TELEGRAPHIC.

IT IS FINISHED.

And Packard is to be Left Standing Alone.

The Troops to be Removed Next Tuesday.

Full Text of the President's Order.

PETROLEUM GONE UP.

THE WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The president, this afternoon, addressed the following letter to Secretary McCrary:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 20.—Sir: Prior to my entering upon the duties of the presidency, there had been stated, by order of my predecessor, in the immediate vicinity of the building used as a state house in New Orleans, La., and known as the Mechanics' Institute, a detachment of United States Infantry.

In conducting an address to the students of University College (London) Prof. Tyndall, who is unquestionably one of the most indefatigable brain-workers of our century, said, "take care of your health. Imagine Hercules as oarsman, in a rotten boat; what can he do thereby but die of his stroke? Expedite the trials of your boat, and you will be successful." The distinguished scientist's advice is equally valuable to all workers. We are apt to devote all our energies to wieldling the oars, our strokes fall firm and fast, but few of us examine or even think of the condition of our boats until the broken or rotten timbers suddenly give way and we find ourselves the victims of a calamity which could have been easily avoided by a slight forethought. What can a slight fracture, or perhaps even a carelessness expose to disorganizing influences ends in the complete wreck of the life-boat. The disease which began with a slight headache or an undue exposure to cold terminates in death, unless its progress be checked, and the disease remedied. The first symptoms, the heralds of disease, give no indication of the strength of the organism, and the victim trusts that his whole ally, Nature, will extirpate the invader. But disease is an old general and invader. It accomplishes his most important movements in the night-time, and some bright morning finds him in possession of one of the strongest fortifications; and when he has once gained a stronghold in the sea of Nature ignorantly turns traitor and suddenly disappears.

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For West and St. Louis 11:00 a.m.
East and Chicago, T.W. & W. 11:00 a.m.
" " I.D. & S. 1:00 p.m.
Peoria, Ill., and St. Louis 1:00 p.m.
Montgomery and Cincinnati 1:00 p.m.
Toledo, Waukegan, I. M. R. & L. 2:00 p.m.
Pekin and Peoria, P. L. & D. 3:00 p.m.
St. Louis, through 3:00 p.m.
" " Milwaukee, St. Paul, etc. 3:45 p.m.
South, I. C. R. R. 3:45 p.m.
North and East of Lafayette 3:45 p.m.
Sullivan and Mattoon 3:45 p.m.

MAILS ARRIVE

From South and St. Louis 5:15 a.m.
" " Louisville, Ky. 5:45 a.m.
" " St. Louis, Sullivan and Mattoon 5:45 a.m.
" " Peoria, I. M. R. & L. 6:00 a.m.
Montgomery and Champaign 11:00 a.m.
East, J. M. & S. 1:00 p.m.
West, St. Louis, Peoria, etc. 1:00 p.m.
Toledo, I. M. R. & L. 1:00 p.m.
Pekin and Peoria, P. L. & D. 2:45 p.m.
North, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, etc. 2:45 p.m.
" " R. P. LATTE, Postmaster
Decatur, Ill., Jan. 1, 1877.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS

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MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, OMNIBUSES,

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PLATEFORM CARRIAGES built to order. PONY PHATONS, PRINCE ALBERTS,
PIANO and COAL BOX BUGGIES, SULKY and LIGHT ROAD WAGONS, of all
kinds. Always up to the times, and guarantees all work to be first-class. All kinds of
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It is a valuable addition to any library.